

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

No. 7.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1839

BLAST OF PLUM AND CHERRY TREES.

Within a few years, much complaint has been heard in regard to a disease that has attacked Plum and Cherry trees. A small black spot at first appears upon the bark, which increases until an enlargement of the limb or twig takes place, and in a year or two the whole tree is covered with these unsightly branches or "burls."

Having seen some speculations in several of the Agricultural papers on this subject, we have thought it might not be improper to say, that if any one will turn to the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, published by the Massachusetts Ag. Society, he will find a description of this disease by Prof. Peck. He traced the cause of the evil and ascertained that it is produced by a small insect which he has figured and described very fully.

The remedy which he proposes, is to cut off the limb as soon as the disease appears, and burn it up. We know of some trees that have been neglected so long, that it will now be necessary to remove nearly the whole tops. The sooner this is done the better, as the evil multiplies from year to year, and will spread from tree to tree till all in the neighborhood are affected. They cannot and do not bear much, if any, while in this state of disease.

LICE UPON APPLE TREES.

In conversation with Dr. Leach of Sangerville the other day, he observed that he had been very successful in removing those little blotches that adhere to apple-trees in the form of minute "muscle shells" sticking closely to the bark, by putting ashes, in the spring of the year, around the roots of the trees. He remarked that he had found those lice, or whatever they may be called, on the roots of the trees under ground. At certain seasons of the year, if these shells be removed by a penknife, a very small egg or two will be found beneath. The shell is the covering of this egg and at a proper time the egg hatches, and a small hole in the covering will show where the insect has escaped.

Some have found good results to be derived from whitewashing the trunks of the tree. Others find that a strong solution of potash is an excellent wash, and will remove moss, insects, &c. The application of ashes to the roots of trees is useful as a stimulating and nutritious manure, and will be highly useful even should there be nothing on the trunk or branches to be got rid of.

ORIGIN AND EVIL INFLUENCE OF MONEY.—We have received an address of some forty or fifty 18 mo pages with the above title, published in Boston by Edward Palmer "who has nothing to do with money; being convinced that it is an engine of oppression, and an anti-christian Institution." Now we do not know who Edward Palmer is, but from his writing he appears to be a man who has got hold of some truths and a good many errors.

He seems to confound the inordinate love of money with money itself. It is this, rather than the article itself, which does the mischief. Do you think, if all the money in the world were annihilated, that there

would be more happiness, and less iniquity? Man-kind would pitch upon something else to grasp after, something else as a sign of wealth, and the same inordinate love of it would be manifested as for gold and silver. But surely he would not have us go back to the Old system of Barter.

Suppose Mr Palmer wanted a beef steak for his dinner.—Would he load himself up with an assortment of articles—such as wood, hay, turnips, wool, &c. and go to Stalls and try to Barter them for a piece of beef to cook for a single meal. We think it would be much more convenient to put a little round piece of silver in his pocket, called a ninepence, and go and purchase his steak, without further trouble. The butcher would then know that he had the worth of so much hay, wood or wool in his pocket, and could procure them as soon as he wished to use them. We like some of his ideas however, the following plan of having every one do a little manual labor every day is very good.

"A social state or condition in which the broad and liberal principles of justice, equality and benevolence, shall not only be acknowledged, but fully and legitimately carried out. A state of society in which there shall be none enslaved to perpetual bodily toil, and none wasting their time in idleness and sloth. None destitute of the temporal comforts of life, and none overburdened with the care of too extensive possessions. A state in which each individual family may quietly possess their own dwelling, and as much land as they can improve consistently with their own comfort and happiness, and the comfort and happiness of all around them, and each and all be equally ready to impart to others, and each and all aiming to render themselves useful by sharing the toils and burdens of the community in which they live.

Indeed, in such a state of society there would be no burdens to be borne. For if the labors of the field and the workshop—the various kinds of manual labor which is now performed by a part, was shared among all who are able to participate, there would be no more to perform than what would be conducive to the health and happiness of each.

It is said to have been carefully computed and ascertained that if the manual labor which is now performed by a part, was equally shared by all who are able to share in it, four hours actual labor in each day, is the extent which each individual would be required to perform. And as much bodily exercise as this is really necessary to every man's health and happiness. There is no one but would be better fitted for study—better fitted for moral and intellectual improvement—by taking as much exercise as he would find in laboring four hours of every twenty-four."

THE NATIONAL SILK WORM, and Philadelphia Rural Intelligencer. We have received a new paper with the above title, published by Thos. C. Clarke, Philadelphia, at \$1.00 per annum. It is neatly printed and it is to be devoted to the dissemination of useful information in regard to the culture of Silk. If the people of the United States do not ultimately become a great and successful silk growing and silk manufacturing nation it will not be for want of practical information being disseminated among them by means of the Press. We are happy to see this spread of information, and to learn that those who have hitherto made it a business to begin rearing mulberries and feeding worms, have succeeded even better than it was

anticipated they would in so short a time. The publication in question will undoubtedly be found a valuable coadjutor in the good cause, and worthy the patronage of the public.

PLENTY OF POTATOES. It was feared last fall, that potatoes would be scarce and high in the spring in Boston. This however, seems not to be the case. Hovey's Magazine states "That potatoes have, contrary to the expectations of some, been quite abundant and without any enhancement in price since the fall; this was hardly to have been supposed from the short crops of the last season; but the great quantity which were pushed into the market from Maine, in the early part of winter, had a tendency to fill the market, and the probability is there is now a stock on hand sufficient to last until the new crop comes in." It seems also that they have been importing large quantities from Europe during the winter into the ports of New-York and Boston.

DIVIDE YOUR PREMIUMS.

Messrs Editors:—I am satisfied that it would give better satisfaction if it should hereafter be understood that the Adjudging Committees to award the premiums of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, whenever in their opinion two articles or two animals, or two pairs of cattle, are near equally entitled, may divide the premium between the several competitors. This course, I think, would measurably relieve the Committees.

Suppose A and B bring to the Show each a fine yoke of oxen nearly equal in every particular. The Committee (as they have sometimes said) are at a loss to determine on which to bestow the premium. My plan is to divide it. Let the Society to whom it belongs, so direct.

A MEMBER.

KEEPING SWINE.

Messrs. Editors:—Much has been said and written of late on the profits of swine. By your permission I will cast in my mite for the benefit of my fellow citizens.

First, I premise that every house-keeper should keep a swine, especially if he has a cow. I recently inquired of a very intelligent farmer and pork raiser, what it was worth to keep a swine taken from the dam at a month old or earlier. He said if a man had but one, he could afford it for a dollar a month; but if he has more than one, the second will cost a third more—because the first would devour all the worthless wash or swill made in the family.

Now if he was correct, and I have no doubt he was, it follows that the cost of keeping a hog 18 months would be \$18; to this, if we add \$5 for fattening, the whole cost will be \$23; if he at that age weighs 325 lbs., at 10 cents per lb., he will bring \$32.50;—making a saving of \$9.50, saying nothing of the manure he makes, which, with the offal, will well pay for taking care of him. We may keep a second or third in the country on our farms nearly as cheap, if we have orchards, and take care to raise pumpkins and roots as we may.

It will be observed that in the above calculation the five dollars for fattening is in addition to the dollar a month for keeping, which, it is believed, will do it pretty well. The time, I believe, is at hand, when roots will not bring half their present prices, because they can be afforded for half what they have brought. We may then afford pork lower.

CALCULATOR.

COWS.

A writer over the signature of "C. B. A." in your paper of last week, requests information respecting difficulty in cows after calving. In this as in all other diseases in animals and men, nothing is more true than

that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. The disease of which he complains, seldom happens to cows that calve after they go out to pasture, and generally arises from some accident previously received, which perhaps we are not aware of. But as you suggested it may sometimes arise from a want of proper circulation, and this from a want of proper attention about the time of dropping the calf. Some cows are destined to lay upon a cold, wet, loose, hemlock plank, without litter, and in a barn, nearly as cold as the lee side of a board fence, which is destructive to their health to say nothing of the uncomfortable situation. I take special care to see that my cows are well littered near the time of their calving; that they do not get cold about that time, and consider it of much importance to even warm their drink in order to prevent them from taking cold. I once lost a cow which calved, and voided the afterbirth as well as usual, but she took cold which stopped all further discharges, which are known to be necessary, and she died.

I should recommend in such cases a food rather laxative, and water in which rock-Polypod has been boiled. This is an excellent article in many diseases, and should be gathered in the fall by every farmer in the country. Swath the parts nearest the seat of the difficulty often with warm flannel. A dose of warm flaxseed tea has proved beneficial in some cases. All these things should be tried before an operation by a farrier is attempted.

But I rely most on having a cow well taken care of as to litter, food and drink before calving, with a convenient apartment for her to occupy at the time. I often hear of my neighbors cows calving while tied up on a cold, wet floor, and it would be surprising if they did not meet with trouble in such cases, although they sometimes escape. I keep a memorandum by which I can tell the time when my animals of every kind will bring forth their young, and provide for them accordingly. S. W.

None of the remarks in the foregoing communication will apply to "C. B. A.," for a better and more comfortable barn we have never seen in the State, and we know that no animal of his is neglected, or wants for food or litter. His barn cellar last fall (if we mistake not) did not contain less than a thousand bushels of roots for the use of his stock; and his "tie-up" is the best constructed of any we are acquainted with for keeping cattle dry and clean, and the apartments to be occupied by cows about the time of calving are as comfortable as "S. W." or any one else could wish to have them. In fact the barn as a whole is every thing our best farmers can wish for, and if our friend "C. B. A." will furnish us with a plan of its interior construction we shall be pleased to lay it before our readers. There have been plans published in the Cultivator and Genesee Farmer, and we feel confident that this would suffer nothing by a comparison with them. S.

DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

FEEDING SWINE.

A correspondent in our paper a week or two since inquired whether raw or cooked food was best for swine, and observed, that it is known that boiled potatoes are much easier of digestion than raw ones, hence they pass out of the system much sooner and leave the animal sooner hungry. From this he infers that 50 bushels of raw potatoes will produce more flesh on a swine, than 50 bushels of boiled ones. We are inclined to draw the opposite conclusion from the same premises and for these reasons. We know that the stomach as well as every other function of the body requires rest, and while the operation of digestion is going on it is performing labor, the degree of which is proportioned to the ease with which the substance in the stomach is dissolved and converted into chyle and carried by the blood and deposited in the several parts of the body constituting nourishment. After the stomach has performed this labor, it requires 3 or 4 hours rest in order to become refreshed and invigorated, as much as a man requires sleep at night; and a healthy and vigorous action cannot be preserved without allowing it this rest. We have ample demonstration of this from people who attempt to fatten their hogs by feeding them a number of times a day, and in fact some keep food by them constantly; the result of which is, in a few days the hog will become cloyed as it is termed, which in fact is neither more nor less than his having kept his stomach in continued op-

eration until it is completely exhausted and can no longer sustain itself under the burthen of the excessive task which is imposed upon it, by keeping it continually supplied with food, and it sinks under the continued labor it is thus required to perform, like an old horse that is kept at work without intermission, his strength finally fails and he drops beneath his burthen.

A hog in this situation must either be slaughtered or he will lose flesh very soon. The advocates for constant feeding will argue that while the hog would eat, or until he became cloyed, he gained faster than when regularly fed, which is no doubt the fact. On the same principle take a horse from the stall and keep him, by virtue of the whip and spur, unceasingly at work until he drops down in the harness, and you will doubtless get more work done than you would in the same time to have given him the usual time to rest and refresh himself, but the consequence follows.

Swine are different from most other animals by having their flesh almost entirely composed of oil or fat, and therefore may be fed almost exclusively on substances that contain the greatest portion of nutriment without injury. But if neat cattle or a horse are thus fed they will in a few weeks become sickly—shed their hair and break out with humorous eruptions over the whole of their bodies, and death will be the ultimate consequence.

It is a well known fact that the raw potatoe contains a certain portion of alcoholic matter which is the only stimulus to life it possesses, and the process of cooking destroys the vegetative principle by changing the alcoholic property and so combining with the other parts, as to increase the nutritive quality very much. While the raw potatoe contains but about 25 per cent. of nutritious matter, the cooked one contains from 35 to 40 and the loss in cooking is comparatively very small being only 7 per cent. in weight by steaming and less than that by boiling.

Now if the position we have assumed be correct and our whole experience on the subject corroborates it, the ground taken by our correspondent must be erroneous, and the true answer to his inquiry is, that cooked food is better than raw. Another principle will readily be inferred from the foregoing observations which is, to feed at regular intervals—and we now say not oftener than three times a day, and we have found our hogs to do better on two feedings a day in winter than on three.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT AND CORN.

We give below an abstract from the report of the committee on wheat and corn bounty, by which it will be perceived that the whole amount of wheat and corn returned is 1,923,349 bushels, and all the returns are not yet made. It is confidently believed that the whole amount of wheat and corn raised in the State will not fall short of 2,000,000 bushels. (We have taken half the amount of corn returned as it was measured in ears.) Add to this the Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Indian wheat which was raised, and the amount will not fall short of 2,500,000 bushels of breadstuffs, which will be about four bushels to every inhabitant. The amount of Potatoes, Ruta Baga and other roots that enter into the food of man cannot be accurately computed, but were by far more than will be wanted for the use of the State. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of potatoes shipped from this State last fall there is no scarcity of that article, and the price is now less, in many places than was paid by shippers. Who after this can question the capability of this State to become perfectly independent, on the score of productions? The report of the committee is a pretty good comment on the ridicule of some southern Editors at the idea of Maine raising her own bread-stuff.

	WHEAT.		CORN.	
	Bushels.	Bounty.	Bush.	Bounty.
York,	30,856	\$2,790.62	408,654	\$16,199.29
Cumberland,	52,293	4,585.80	271,406	11,808.68
Lincoln,	45,301	4,126.91	126,498	5,773.79
Hancock,	24,164	2,121.79	1,777	99.68
Washington,	42,921	3,203.79	213	10.83
Kennebec,	126,933	10,474.41	366,765	11,329.86
Oxford,	126,386	10,267.58	245,914	10,489.04

Somerset,	195,454	13,731.29	89,276	4,223.31
Penobscot,	153,464	11,906.56	21,151	1,085.12
Waldo,	122,554	9,889.31	54,135	2,810.04
Franklin,	104,312	8,060.01	45,717	2,517.15
Piscataquis,	83,229	6,193.83	4,538	282.01

Total. Wheat,	1,107,849 bushels
	\$87,352.30 bounty
Total. Corn,	1,630,996 bushels
	\$66,628.80 bounty
Total of whole bounty	\$153,981.76

Original.

SHORT ESSAYS ON COMMON SCHOOLS.

No. 3.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last No. I promised that the subject of this should be *A State Teachers' Seminary*. That an Institution of the nature indicated by this title, can, with great benefit to the people, be established under the auspices of the State, does not admit of a doubt; and that such an Institution ought to be established, is the concurrent opinion of many learned, able, talented, and judicious friends of popular Education. Perhaps the name given above would not suggest the most eligible method of carrying the principle into practice. Perhaps the establishment, by the State, of a Seminary in each County, for the purpose of instructing Teachers of both sexes in the business of teaching, and placing the whole under the superintendence and direction of a general Board of Education,—would suit the wishes of some friends of Education better than any other plan. But it must be recollected that, in regard to improvements in our common schools, we are very near the foot of the ladder; and if we wish to ascend, we must do it step by step, and not think of taking one mighty leap, and placing ourselves at the top at a single bound—Let us have, first, one Seminary established by the State, under the direction of a Board of Education;—after a certain length of time, say one or two years, let no teacher be employed who has not a certificate from the Principal of the Seminary that he is well qualified for the business, and let this certificate be sufficient without one from the School Committee of the town. Let this be done, and our schools will wear an aspect very different from what they do at present.

But it may be objected to this plan, that it will put those teachers, who reside in the extreme parts of the State, to much trouble and expense to go to Augusta, or wherever the Institution is established, for the purpose of study, or, if already qualified, of procuring a Certificate. But this objection I consider insufficient. If a person has selected the business of teaching as his profession, and intends to make it his occupation for life, he can well afford a little trouble and expense at the outset; but if he intends to teach only when he can do nothing else to advantage, he would do better to give it up entirely. Let me mention a parallel case. There is but one Medical College in this State, and that is far from being in the centre. Now what would be thought of a Medical Student, who had selected the practice of Medicine as a permanent business, if he should say that it was too much trouble to go so far to get his knowledge and his diploma? Almost every one would be ready to say to him 'If you are so afraid of subjecting yourself to a little inconvenience, you may as well think of some other employment.' And in his absence they would be very likely to add—'I guess he'd make rather a poor Doctor after all, unless he could ride in a rocking chair or feather bed instead of a gig.' And so I say of a man who is afraid of taking too much pains to qualify himself for the profession of School-teaching,—he is not the man for the business; he would better resign the Ferule (the Pedagogue's sceptre) and abdicate at once, and give place to a more industrious successor.

One of the great advantages which would result from the effectual operation of this plan, is a uniform system of instruction. As it is, there

is nothing like system. Every teacher proceeds according to his own plan, (if he has one;) and the methods of giving instruction, and even the instructions themselves, are as various as the names of teachers. Let a scholar attend school under one teacher, and he has to *unlearn* a great part of what he was taught by the previous instructor. This is not universally the case; but such instances are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to render them a formidable objection to the present mode of conducting common schools. L. P. P.

March 18, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

To pause occasionally in the busy pursuits of life, looking back along the vista of departed years, to note our delinquencies, to call up freshly to our minds the long array of sins committed—humbling ourselves before an offended Deity—cherishing a deep feeling of penitence—and striving to make the past conducive to the improvement of the future, must surely commend itself to every intelligent and accountable being. Repentance for sin, is no less the dictate of reason and conscience, than it is the solemn requirement of Holy Writ.

In view therefore of our manifold transgressions as individuals and as a community, and our need of a venerated custom of our pious ancestors, by the advice of the Executive Council, I have appointed THURSDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL NEXT, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER—and the good people of this State are requested to abstain on that day, from recreation and unnecessary labor—to meet in their respective places of public worship for religious services—to hallow the day, and try to make it subservient to their moral health and welfare.

May our fasting not be done with disfigured faces, appearing unto men only to fast; but may it be with subdued passions, severe self scrutiny, and in true humility of heart. May our prayer not be like that described and condemned by our Saviour, to be seen of men, but with the poor publican, may we in sincerity say, GOD be merciful to us sinners.

Wherein we have neglected to be governed by the great law and summary of human duty, that of love to God and love to man—wherein we have slighted the offers of pardon and peace by a crucified Redeemer, and have refused to make His pure and holy precepts the guide of our lives—wherein we have done evil, or neglected opportunities to do good, let us pray to be forgiven.

In view of the future, let us pray for a more universal diffusion of the benign principles of our Holy religion—for the suppression of every evil habit, and the practice of every moral virtue—for the destruction of error and the free progress of truth—for the success of our common schools and literary institutions, and consequent diffusion of light and knowledge—for the prosperity of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and every branch of honest industry in the land—for the continuance of the blessings of peace, health and general prosperity—for the permanency of our free institutions, and the spread of enlightened and liberal principles throughout the world.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and in the sixty third year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

By the Governor.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

LEGAL.

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Chesterville, March 19th, 1839.

Mr Seavey: Has the inhabitants of a town a right to abate the taxes of a citizen of said town who is wealthy and well able to pay them, or will a vote of a majority of the inhabitants of a town passed in town meeting legally assembled, exonerate a man from liability to pay his taxes.

W.

The statute gives towns no authority over taxes and, all votes passed by towns with regard to abating them may be considered as advisory to the assessors, who alone possess the power to assess and to abate, unless an appeal be made to the Court of Sessions. We can find no authority given to assessors to abate the tax of a person who is able to pay. The tenth section of the tax act says:

"And if there be any persons, who by reason of their poverty, age or bodily infirmity, may be unable to contribute towards the public charges, in the judgment of the said Assessors, they may exempt the polls and estates of such persons, or abate any part of the sum which they are assessed at, as the said Assessors may think just and equitable."

The laws of Maine chap. 116 Sec. 13 provides, that, If any person or persons shall at any time, be aggrieved at the sum or sums set and apportioned upon him or them by the Assessors of any town or plantation, and shall make it appear unto the Assessors for the time being of such town or plantation, that he or they are rated more than his or their proportion, according to the rules given in the act or acts of the Legislature for making the said assessment, the said Assessors for the time being shall make a reasonable abatement to the person or persons so aggrieved.

The case named by our correspondent does not come within the limits of the above statute and as all orders of abatement of taxes must come from the Assessors to the collector—we know of no authority given to towns by which they can abate a tax. If a town should vote to abate a tax, which the assessors are not authorized by law to abate, it would be giving away a portion of the money they had raised, which they cannot legally do. Therefore a vote of this kind cannot be obligatory on the assessors, and an order from them for that purpose would be illegal and void.

CONTRACTS.

St. Albans, March 7th 1839.

Mr Seavey: I wish to inquire through your paper, if I purchase a lot of land and go on to it, and cut timber and make a payment before the deed is given, whether I can give up the bargain and oblige him to pay me the money back?

J. BOWMAN.

No Sir, the law is not made to nullify contracts, but to enforce their fulfillment. The person of whom you purchased can compel you by law, to abide by the contract and pay the remainder.

Important decision for Publishers of News papers.—Judge Thompson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision, in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the Post office without complying with the terms of the publishers:

"That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or to pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Messrs Editors:—I have seen in some of your late numbers considerable said on the subject of Stuck fast (Wolf) in cattle; where it is recommended to draw one or more teeth. Now it may or may not be generally known that spirits of Turpentine applied externally will remove the difficulty if done in season.

The above, I have been informed by several who have tried it, has never failed in any instance, where it was seasonably applied. It appears to affect them very sensibly at first, but they soon get over it.

O. R.

Messrs Editors:—The following remedy for flesh wounds in horses and cattle, has been used by myself and others with great success. Petty-Morel root, alias life of man-root, steeped in chamber ley and boiled down about one half. Bathe the wound several times a day.

I had a horse that was so badly wounded on the inside of the thigh, with a broken sleigh arm that a man's fist could be put into the wound, and by washing it out and bathing it frequently with the liquid prepared as above, it was healed up perfectly sound in a short time. In a number of other similar cases, I have used it, and it has always proved equally effectual. J. L.

To remove the film from the eye of an Ox. Mr Isaac Hamlin, of Livermore informed us the other day of an easy method of taking off the film from the eye of an Ox or other animal. If the left eye is injured

he puts a piece of fresh butter, as large as a hen's egg into the right ear, or if the right eye is injured, into the left ear. If the film is of long standing, two applications may be necessary. It will remove it in a very short time. Mr Hamlin says he has tried this remedy for more than 40 years, and has never known a failure.

Foot Rot in Sheep. We find in our last Farmers' Magazine, the following directions for curing this disease, which are simple, cheap, and we should think effectual.

"Towards evening draw the lame sheep from the flock, have the hoof of the diseased foot, as far as it has any dirt or fester under it; wipe it dry and clean, and bathe the tender parts in the evening with a feather previously dipped in butter (muriate) of antimony; keep their feet dry during the night, and on the following day they may be turned into a pasture by themselves, where they will daily become better. At the expiration of about a week they should again be examined. The majority of them will be found perfectly well, and may be allowed to join the sound flock, as they will be clear of all infection. Perhaps about one in ten will require a little more pairing with a knife, and a very slight redressing of the sore place, with the feather prepared as before."

JOHN BERKETT.

"Dallston, Oct. 1838."

Grease for wheels.—With 1-4 lbs. clean tallow, mix thoroughly one ounce of black lead. A very small quantity of this mixture will answer the purpose, and last much longer than clear grease.

Another.—Soap-stone is an antifrictionist and when finely pulverized and mixed with its weight of soft tallow or grease, is an excellent application for wheels and machinery of all kinds.

To preserve Scions.—Cut a potatoe in two pieces and stick the cut end of the scion into it. This will keep them moist and prevent them from drying up for months.

To preserve Eggs. Apply with a brush a solution of gum Arabic to the shells, or immerse the eggs therein. Let them dry, and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust.—This prevents their being affected by any change of temperature.

To preserve Poultry in Winter. About the 15th November, the Conductor purchased a quantity of poultry for winter use. The insides were carefully drawn, their place partially filled with charcoal, and the poultry hung in an airy loft. It was used through the winter, till about the first of February, and although some was kept seventy days, none of it was the least affected with must or taint—the charcoal having kept it sweet. Cultivator.

To feed Fowls. Corn given to fowls should be crushed and soaked in water; this helps digestion, and hens will lay in winter that are so fed that would not otherwise. Feed your fowls in winter with bones, pounded fine; and they will need less corn, and lay as plentifully as at any season of the year. The bones supply the carbonate of lime, which is necessary for the production of the shell, and a part of the yolk of the egg.—Egg shells, oyster shells, chalk or unburnt lime answer a similar purpose.

To keep Apples for winter use. Put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time, it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept it is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

Preservation of Plums, Peaches, &c. An English publication states that plums and peaches may be preserved sweet through the year by the following process: Beat well up together equal quantities of honey & spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use.

Cure for musty Corn. Immerse it in boiling water and let it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water should be at least double the quantity of corn to be purified.

To Destroy Caterpillars. To fifteen gallons of water add one and a quarter pounds of common soap, the same quantity of flour of sulphur, and two pounds mushrooms, (the poisonous kind.) Put the whole over a moderate fire and keep it stirring.

Caterpillars, grubs, &c. watered with this liquor, immediately perish.

This receipt is said to come from Germany; where it has extraordinary success. Gen. Farmer.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

ROOT CROPS.

Messrs. Editors:—Under our present system of agriculture, I think that of all our root crops, the Potatoe to be the most valuable, both for man & beast; that they are more easily raised—and experience has proved to my satisfaction, that we can obtain from this crop more given nutriment with the same amount of labor than from any other variety. I consider the flat English turnip of the least value; that they offer but a poor return to the Husbandman for his labors, and that comparatively speaking, he that grows them for his stock but barely “gets his labor for his pains”—I shall not soon forget an attempt I once made to fat a yoke of oxen upon this root, when after fairly testing their qualities by the most patient perseverance, I was admonished by the squalid and thriftless condition of the oxen, that my task was hopeless, and that any farther attempt would be “soaring downwards and advancing backwards” in the science of stall feeding. It appears to me that after the roots become “corky” they contain very little if any more nutritive matter than Fog or Snow Balls. I have sometimes had doubts whether they were in reality matter—whether they were not a sort of ignis fatuus deceiving the eye by their form, yet without any substance, until by a more critical inspection, I satisfied myself of their tangibility—I have sometimes imagined that while my cattle were feeding upon them that they absolutely become faint under the operation, and if I may be allowed a poetical sentiment they are ‘as fleeting as the mountain mists that vanish in the midway air.’ And, gentlemen, it has really become a question with me, not easily to be determined, whether to laugh or to be grave at the result of my experiments with this root—If the English Turnips has any redeeming qualities, it is that of being given to stock in the first part of the winter, to counteract the effects of dry fodder through our long winters, but this can be done cheaper with Potatoes. They are doubtless cultivated with more success in Old England under their different system of agriculture and their “long seasons” and mild winters may impart to them more of the nutritive principle than the long winters and “short seasons” of Maine. I am very Respectfully yours,

HENRY BUTMAN.

Dixmont, Feb. 27th, 1839.

Original.

OATS AND BARLEY.

Messrs. Editors:—In reply to several queries in your paper, by H. in the current vol. No. 3, I am willing to answer them according to the experience I have had in the raising of Barley. 1st. ‘Which is the most profitable crop for the farmer to raise, barley or oats?’ The answer to my mind from experience is, that Barley will exceed oats in value (if sowed in good season) at least as 2 is to 1 whether it be for sale or to be given to stock, or used any way we may use it. 2d. ‘Which is the least injurious to the ground?’ The answer is plain to all who have had any experience in raising both, that grass after oats seldom does well, but after Barley no failure has happened. 3d. ‘Which will produce the greatest yield on the same soil?’ Taking one year with another, I think, considering the liability of oats to rust, or mildew, we may expect reasonably more bushels of barley

than of oats. 4th. ‘Whether it will do to sow barley on all kinds of soil?’ In answering this query I must state for the benefit of H. if he should sow barley, oats, or any other grain on a poor soil he cannot be said to sow “in hope” as he would if he had sown on a rich soil; any soil which is sufficiently enriched and dry enough to sow early, if put to Barley will ensure to the farmer in this vicinity more profit than any other grain. 5th and last; ‘Whether grass will catch as well as with wheat?’ In answer to this last from what I have seen there is no difference. Having before written several communications on the raising of this excellent crop, Barley, I have stated in order to ensure a good crop it is very important that it be sown early, and from the observation and experience of the last year I am the more confirmed in the early sowing. O. F.

Winthrop, March 4, 1839.

Original.

PROFITS OF A COW.

Messrs. Editors:—In compliance with your request of the 24th ult. I would observe, that the cow which I fattened, was a mixed breed of the Bedford red and Durham short horns with the native or common stock of the country. I purchased her at the Kennebec cattle show in October 1837, for milch cow, but she did not prove so good a milker as was represented to me by her owner, I therefore concluded to beef her. She calved on the 23d of Jan. 1838, gave milk until the first day of Oct. last, when I commenced feeding her with corn stalks twice a day until the 15th of the same month, when I put her up, and gave her one bushel of potatoes, and two bushels of pumpkins cut up, each day until the 10th of November, then I gave her one and a half bushels of Ruta Baga turnips per day until the 15th of January 1839 at which time I drove her to Bangor, and had her killed. After I put her up, she had no water nor did she appear to want it after the second day.—My account current, stands as follows, viz:

Dr. to cost of Cow, when purchased	\$40,00
“ expense of purchasing &c.	10,00
“ keeping from 16th October 1837 to 1st of June 1838	15,00
“ keeping from 1st of June to 1st of October	3,00
“ corn-stalks	2,00
“ 26 bushels of potatoes	4,34
“ 52 “ pumpkins (cut)	4,00
“ 100 “ Ruta Baga’s at 10cts	10,00
“ hay eat during the time of fattening	2,00
“ driving to Bangor	5,00
	\$35,34

Cr. By one heifer calf at six months old at which time we had the milk of the cow	\$20,00
“ milk 4 months at nine quarts per day on the average 1080 qts. at 3 cents per quart	32,40
“ sold for	69,75
	\$122,15
	95,34
	\$26,81

Balance in favor of the cow

Respectfully yours

ASA BARTON.

Garland, March 7, 1839.

Original.

AN AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—I believe one great advantage in reading your paper is that derived from the projects and ideas brought to view in it, as well as the experiments and arguments there stated.

In No. 4, of the 7th vol., I observed two ideas suggested, of very great importance to Agriculture, in Mr Viele’s address before the New-York State Agricultural Society. After urging the absolute necessity of Agricultural

Schools, he thinks the time may arrive, even in the present generation, when the proceeds of the soil of the State may be doubled.

The other idea struck me as important, not only to you, but to the whole Agricultural interest of the State. It is found in the communication of Mr McClellan, Secretary of the Somerset Central Ag. Society, to the Sec’y of State. He thinks that every one who is a subscriber and habitual reader of the Maine Farmer has made visible improvement; and clearly, according to my observation he is right. How can it be otherwise, when the Maine Farmer brings to our notice the experiments of farmers in all parts of the world, in this and former ages, by extracts, &c.? Their success is mentioned as well as their failures, as in the case of the hoax relative to Indian wheat. We who have read the Farmer have an opportunity to go forward where others have proved successful, as in the case of multiplying roots for stock, and we have done it to some extent; and like opportunity to avoid raising unprofitable vegetables, such as chaffy oats. The consumer has learned not to give the high price for them he used to; and thus public opinion is changing for the better, through the influence of the Farmer. And now, Messrs Editors, what hinders every farmer from doubling his produce, or the income of his farm, say in eight years, one eighth part yearly? Nothing but the want of manure can hinder me or any one, not determinted to proceed “just as father did.” I intend to raise more roots, and thereby enable myself to keep more swine, calves, &c., which will of course give me more manure, which has justly been called the sinews of farming.

Come, brother farmers, let us try. Only one eighth more than last year. Why, we can do this by attention to raising carrots, and other roots in our gardens, if they are sufficiently large; and if no we will make them so. Let us place our mark high, and then we shall attain something, and not be satisfied with being mere grovellers and pigmy farmers all our days. N.

Original.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS FOR 1838.

Messrs. Editors:—As I have occasionally communicated for your paper some hints on farming, I am about to give you some of the results of my own operations for 1838. I must always premise when speaking of my farm (if it deserves that appellation) that it consists of a sandy loam on a subsoil of sand—the latter resting on clay six or eight feet below the surface. The soil above the sand is from 6 to 10 inches in thickness—level and free of stone—frosty—By this description you will see it is adapted to roots—small grains and clover. My crop last year was as follows—

Potatoes after wheat, 4 acres—1000 bushels	\$250,00
Barley 2 rowed, 12 acres—240 bush.	240,00
Corn 45 square rods highly manured—20 bushels	20,00
Beans 30 square rods highly manured—5 bushels	7,50
Peas one acre, after oats—10 1-2	10,50
Rye mostly destroyed by worms and flies—3 acres—14 3-4 bushels	14,75
Skiless oats—the last of the breed to be cultivated by me 3 acres—13 bushels	13,00
Peas and oats 8 acres third year in grain without manure—300 bush	150,00
Wheat 10 acres—half greensward, limed and manured and half following potatoes and turnips—115	172,50
Ruta Baga 2 acres after wheat—1000	166,66
Hay on 30 acres 30 tons	180,00
Scotch oats on 13 acres—400 bushels	168,00
Pasture 30 acres	50,00

\$1442,91

My horses, neat stock, sheep and swine be-

ing kept on this, so far as they require, they form no part of the calculation.

Indeed, notwithstanding all the fine stories about profit from raising animals, I have kept them as matter of necessity rather than choice. The labor of some, the dairy from others and the manufacture of manure from all are by me considered indispensable, even if immediate profit is not apparent. In my mode of farming the culture of roots and grain create a necessity for stock and hogs, and visa versa. It would be interesting to me were I able to give you an exact account of the labor and expense of producing the above. But I am not, because I have annually been adding to my improvements by clearing, fencing, building, &c., which makes it impossible to keep the account correctly. In 1835 I sold from the farm \$602.15. In 1836 \$498.66. In 1837 \$548.96. In 1838 about \$600. The account not being yet closed.

I am satisfied I have sold enough off the farm to pay all the bills for several years past. And have had a great abundance of the good things of this life for a large family, so far as a farm will afford them. All my hay, most of the roots and much grain is consumed by my stock, sheep and swine,—and in the family. My sales consist of the surplus grain, roots, pork, wool and stock. My greatest difficulty consists in establishing a sufficient *private bank* or manure heap to increase the fertility of my soil. I have purchased lime and plaster, & done a little at forming composts. But I am now convinced if I had paid the same expense for furnishing materials for my hogs to work on as I have for lime and plaster it would have been better. Not that I would decry the use of either, but a good thing may be bought too dear. Yours truly,

JAMES BATES.

Norridgewock, March 1839.

Original.

INDIAN WHEAT.

Messrs. Editors: In the first number of the seventh volume of your paper, I observed an article signed "Caution," the writer of which is very much opposed to Indian Wheat—thinks it a kind of grain which should never be sowed. I wish to state a few facts in relation to this grain.

He remarks that his hogs will not eat it unless compelled by hunger. In the vicinity where I live I know several of my neighbours who have fattened their hogs mostly on Indian Wheat, and they would eat it sooner and more greedily than they would Barley meal. One of my neighbors fed his hogs on oat meal, and potatoes mixed, and after this he fed them one week on Indian meal and potatoes for the next week, and followed it with like changes for several weeks. He informed me that during the week in which he fed them on Indian Wheat mixture they would eat their food with a better relish than in the other weeks, and would leave none in the trough; but when fed on the oat mixture they would appear as if they were compelled by hunger, would not fill themselves well, and would often leave some in their troughs till the next meal. It is his real opinion that for this purpose Indian Wheat is worth nearly as much as Indian Corn, bushel for bushel.

As a material for bread, I am happy to say that I actually know that it is excellent for warm cakes; & if the middlings are put with rye meal it makes coarse bread but little inferior to rye and Indian meal. I presume that one reason why many dislike Indian wheat is this.—Many Millers do not understand grinding it. The hull ought to be just cracked, in order to let the flour out. It will then be sweet but if the hull be flatted, the flour will acquire a bad taste and will be unpalatable. Another reason is, many do not rightly understand how to mix or make bread of it. The meal from this grain swells more than any other that I have seen. The best thing for wetting or mixing, is sour milk or cream and about a double portion of saleratus.

It should be mixed very thin,—so thin that it must be baked in pans. In this way you will have good warm cake.

In the North part of New Hampshire and Vermont they prize it very highly. Some farmers raise eight or ten hundred bushels a year—and during the late scarce seasons they have been in the habit of selling other kinds of grain and keeping this for consumption of their families, and for fattening their pork. Thus they have been able to bring *pork and flour into Maine to supply us*, in time of want. Here is a lesson for the farmers of Maine. If they would not despise this grain, but would raise more of it and thus be enabled to raise more pork, and not be compelled to go to Ohio, and thus be drained of their money for an article which they can as well raise at home. They could thus be independent, and save their money at home to be expended in building rail roads, canals, and other works of internal improvements which build up a State, and make it rich and powerful. If Mr. Caution will give this article one fair trial, he will certainly change his mind in its favor.

Byron, 1839.

Original.

HINTS ON THE USE OF PLASTER.

Messrs. Editors:—I have thought as this is the season when farmers are purchasing plaster, that a few hints which I can give, may be beneficial to some of your readers.

1st, what is plaster? We are told that it is vitriolic acid with the base lime. We are also told that copperas or sulphat of iron, is sulphuric acid with the base iron. I will premise that most plants need stimulus, and it is surprising what an effect one and a half bushels of plaster to the acre will have on some kinds of soil, while its effects can hardly be perceived on other kinds. It is most effectual on soil in which lime constitutes a portion, but all soils which are not to wet and heavy it is useful after liming or when mixed with lime, except those containing copperas or iron (and we have much of that kind of land in this State) on which lime plentifully used will make it plaster, by changing the base of the substance. J. & A. Wood's field of rye and some fields of wheat on copperas rock land, after burning off the bushes is convincing evidence of the benefits of alkali on this description of soil.

The late Ariel Tinkham of Anson, tried lime on his land without any good effects. I told him to try the common rocks in his field with aquafortis, & he found that they effervesce. He then applied plaster, and found it to work wonders in his wheat and clover.

In most places near the sea shore, when the formation is granite, plaster does but little good, but in the interior of our State on slate formations, it is a most excellent stimulating article on clover, wheat, and other crops. Other manures, such as decayed vegetable matter &c., should, however, be used with it as it can add little to the soil. A dressing of plaster is said to operate six years, and the third year it does the most good.

Mind what your soil needs, and supply the deficiency.

There is much difference in the value of plaster. Some is of very little value. Purchasers should therefore be on their guard and get that which is as pure as possible.

Plaster will attract gas. Manure highly on one side of the fence, and apply plaster the other, and the plaster will attract so large a portion of the gas from the manure that much of its benefits will be received by the land on the side where the plaster is. Plaster one part of a turnip yard and not the other, and the unplastered part will be thereby injured, and experiments will show the same results in many other crops, if plaster is what is wanting in the soil.

A USER OF PLASTER.

March, 1839.

Original.

WORMS IN SHEEPS' HEADS.

Friend Holmes: This is a matter of great importance to farmers, though there is not so much pains taken by most of them about it as there should be. I have tried a number of experiments and one in particular which I feel disposed to communicate for publication in the Farmer, for the benefit of others. It is known that sheep afflicted with this disorder, frequently swell under the throat, but this is generally a symptom in a far advanced stage. I had one last spring that swelled very much, and refused to eat, hung her head down, and was evidently about to cease breathing, unless she could obtain speedy relief, I therefore took a goose quill dipped it in train oil, and put it into each nostril 6 or 8 inches; the mucus began immediately to discharge, and she began to eat, and after repeating it a few times she got entirely well, I tried it upon several others with equal success. One more case however I will mention; at shearing time I discovered one that the glands and roots of the tongue were swell to the thickness of my hand. I at first thought it was a sore and matter in it and was about to cut it open, but the thought struck me that it might proceed from worms in the head, I accordingly applied the quill and oil and to my astonishment in twelve hours there was not the least swelling to be seen. Whether the oil has any effect upon the worms or not I am not able to tell, but I think it does not, but causes the mucus to pass off, for the worms appear to weaken the nasal organs, the head becomes filled up, and that which ought to pass out at the nose goes into the throat and appears to affect the lungs, and unless a remedy is applied there is no alternative but certain death.

PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, 3mo. 1839.

P. S. It is with diffidence that I write the above, considering the different opinions that now exist on this subject. If any one has tried any *actual experiments*, (for we want no *guess work*) I should be glad to hear from them through the Maine Farmer.

P. W.

Original.

BARLEY, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—Since many farmers have ceased to hoe, to raise corn for fattening their swine and cattle, and have very wisely substituted apples, pumpkins, peas and barley, with the various kinds of roots,—among them all, I am more disposed to inquire of those who are acquainted with raising barley, its average yield per acre, what variety of it is most profitable, what quantity of seed should be sown to the acre, the best time for sowing, whether the land should be made rich or not.

I am pleased with this variety of grain. The flour is excellent for many domestic uses I know, and this saves wheat flour. As barley has not been injured by the Grain worm, and probably never will be, because of the formation of the head, I hope farmers will go more extensively into its culture, especially in those parts of the State like the County of York, where the land is dry and warm. Such soil, I learn, suits it best. Never let us go back to raising Indian corn for stock again, although I hope we shall raise much of it for family use.

Will my brother farmers write on this subject?

YORK COUNTY.

Original.

REMEDY FOR TICKS ON SHEEP.

Messrs. Editors:—Observing in one of your late papers a request for a remedy to destroy this troublesome vermin, I send you the following, which has been used in this vicinity with success.

If the lambs are permitted to run with the sheep in the spring after shearing, the ticks will all seek a refuge in the wool of the lambs.

Boil tobacco in water until it makes a liquor strong enough to kill a tick, pour it into a tub and when cool dip the lamb into it. Squeeze as much of it from their wool as you can. Once in two years is often enough to repeat the operation to keep a flock of sheep entirely free from ticks.

Care should be taken not to have the liquor too strong and about holding the lamb in it too long, as it is a strong poison and will kill the lamb also if the operators are not careful.

Maine Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 15.

SENATE. Bills enacted—to incorporate the Hallowell Savings Institution—to provide in part for the expenditures of government—authorizing the Penobscot Indians to elect their Governor and Lt. Governor—also for the better regulation of the same—to establish the County of Aroostook.

FRIDAY, March 15.

HOUSE. The Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures (which repeals all existing bounties, and grants \$10,000) was amended by striking out all except the eleventh section which repeals all existing laws for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture and was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 86 to 81.

SATURDAY, March 16.

SENATE. Leave to withdraw—granted on petition of inhabitants of Unity. Resolve finally passed—for the survey of lots on the Aroostook road and river.

SATURDAY, March 16.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Deering of Waterboro' the house passed an order to commence their session at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. A number of bills were read and discussed—some indefinitely postponed—some laid on the table and some engrossed. No final action was had on any subject.

MONDAY, March 18.

SENATE. Bills enacted—to repeal certain acts giving a bounty on wheat and corn; to incorporate the town of Argyle; to change the name of Charles Cobb; to reduce the capital of Eastern bank.

Leave to withdraw—granted on the petition of A. W. Norris.

Resolves finally passed—for opening a road from Houlton to the Aroostook river; in favor of Samuel Baker; of Elizabeth Baker; of Solomon Clark; of Samuel Dow; for furnishing books to the town of Matamoras.

MONDAY, March 18.

HOUSE. Finally passed—resolve for laying a tax on the several Counties in this State.

Legislation in expedient—on an order relative to the purchase of a certain number of Colt's patent rifles.

MONDAY, March 18.

HOUSE. Bill to increase the number of the Justices of the S. J. Court, came up in order and after being discussed was indefinitely postponed—ayes 98, noes 55.

Mr Richards moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House refused to print the minority Report on the subject of slavery and a very animated and protracted debate ensued, after which the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative 55 to 94.

TUESDAY, March 19.

SENATE. Bills enacted—authorizing the erection of a bridge over North Branch of Marsh River at Frankfort.

Resolves finally passed—laying a tax on the several Counties—for the publication and distribution of an abstract of common school returns.

TUESDAY, March 19.

HOUSE. Passed to be enacted—Bill additional to organize, govern and discipline the militia of the State; (relating to the duties of surgeons)

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of John Frieze; for the repair of the Gunhouse in Farmington; declaring the charter of the Bank of Oldtown forfeit and void; in favor of the Counties of Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook.

On motion of Mr Allen of Alfred,

Ordered, That the thanks of this House be presented to Dr Charles T Jackson, for his highly interesting and useful lectures before the members of the Legislature, upon the subject of Geology.

Resolve in favor of the town of St George, (refunding its loan) was read a 2d time, and after remarks from Messrs Sheldon, Levensaler, Hanscomb of Ellior, Delesdernier, French, Moor, Otis of Hallowell and Allen of Bangor, the Resolve was laid on the table, 64 to 72.

Bill additional to provide for the education of youth,

was read a third time. Mr Frost of Bethel, moved its indefinite postponement. Mr Chesley of Chester opposed. Motion lost, 30 to 66.

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional to abolish the C. C. Pleas and establish District Courts.

Finally passed—Resolve establishing the pay of the Militia when in actual service—in favor of the Insane Hospital—for the relief of Eleanor Gray—for furnishing incorporated towns and organized plantations with books—in favor of James B. Cahoon—to authorize the State Treasures to issue certificates to cities, towns and plantations, in certain cases.

Resolve relating to trespassers upon the Public Lands came up, and was read a second time. The Resolve is as follows.

Resolved, That whenever the Governor of this State shall be fully satisfied, either by the declaration of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick, or otherwise, that he has abandoned all idea of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, or of attempting an expulsion of the civil force, sent there under the Land Agent—that then the Governor of this State be authorized to withdraw our military force, leaving the Land Agent with a sufficient posse, armed or unarmed as the case may require, to drive out or arrest the trespassers, and to preserve and protect the timber from their depredations.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

SENATE. Resolve finally passed—annulling the Charter of the Oldtown Bank; repair of the Gunhouse at Farmington—in favor of the Counties of Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook; of John Frieze.

Resolves finally passed—concerning the field in front of the State House—requesting the Secretary of State to publish a list of all Bank stockholders in the State.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

HOUSE. Message from the Governor, transmitting certain certificates of claims, &c.—and, also, communicating information that no further correspondence had been had between himself and Sir John Harvey on the subject of the North-Eastern Boundary, not heretofore communicated—(agreeable to orders of the House.)

The House was principally occupied in the afternoon, in the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court; the question being on a motion to recede from their former vote indefinitely postponing the same, and concur with the Senate in passing it to be engrossed. After a long debate, the question was decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 91.

SUMMARY.

We are in want of 20 copies of No. 4 of the present vol. of our paper.

Any person who do not intend to keep a file, shall receive the subscription price if they will send them to us.

According to our present arrangement, a portion of our papers are prepared in season to leave Augusta on Saturday morning. We shall be very much obliged to Post Masters who receive a mail from Augusta on Saturday if they will give us notice of the fact, and we will forward our paper to their office accordingly.

CORRECTION. In No. 4 of the present vol. we credited S. Hopkinson, New Sharon in full for vol. 6. It should been J. Hopkinson East New Sharon.

Seth Gay, Esq. of Gardiner has been for fifty successive years elected Clerk of that town.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed Friday the 5th day of April as a day of fasting.

Charles Jarvis Esq. the Land Agent, pro tem., left Augusta Tuesday morning for the East.

THE BOUNDARY.—We have picked up some scraps of boundary news, but nothing decisive has been done since our last. It would seem by accounts from N. B. and Nova Scotia papers, that the English are making preparations for a fight, but from the spirit of Sir John Harvey's letter to Gov. Fairfield, and from other sources, we presume the English are as willing to avoid a collision as the people of this country are.

Col. Jarvis has recommended disbanding the volunteer troops that were first raised, from the opinion that there are enough without them to defend our territory against any force that will be brought by the British. And it is generally thought that the soldiers now at Augusta will be permitted to return home shortly, unless some new movements on the frontier should require their services.

A drove of thirty or forty, fine fat oxen passed through our village on Tuesday last on their way to

the camp at Madawaaka having been purchased by an agent of the State for the use of the army.

The Dogs of War.—Twenty-four brass field pieces arrived here yesterday from Boston. They were sent from the Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. and were manufactured by Messrs N P Ames, & Co. Mass. They are in fine order, well mounted, and ready for action. They will make capital "negociators," in the last resort.—Portland Argus.

The British are said to have an arsenal or stove house with arms at Temisconta Lake, on their road from Madawaaka to Quebec. This lake is on our territory, but on that part of it over which the British have long but wrongfully claimed jurisdiction.—Kennebec Journal.

The true origin and foundation of the claim of British Government upon the Territory of Maine is thus candidly and clearly explained in the following extract from a Canada paper,—Boston Atlas.

LOWER CANADA.—Both Governments appear equally determined in asserting and maintaining their claims to the (disputed) territory, and even if Great Britain had no claim whatever to it, its value to her is so great that a war would be perfectly justifiable to obtain it, because if it were in possession of the U. S. it would completely isolate NB & Nova Scotia from the Canada in which case the latter would be valueless to Britain. With it a long line of frontier would be established directly in contact with the French settlements south of the St Lawrence, by which means the inhabitants of that portion of the country could always be kept in subjection by the loyalists between Lower Canada and Maine.

TEXAS AND MEXICO. A rumor reached our city of the import, that a negotiation is going on between the President of Texas and Gen. Urrea, with a view of forming a coalition between the Mexican Federalists and the Texians. The plan is, they say, to march 2000 Texians into Mexico, who will join Urrea's army and by their united strength proceed to overturn the present administration, and upon its ruins establish a government and institution of a liberal republican character. Success we say to the enterprise. The only hope of Mexico is in being amalgamated and identified with Anglo Americans.

New Orleans Bulletin.

New Postmasters.—Alexander H Weymouth, Calais, Washington, co. Me.

John Balch, Waldoboro, Lincoln co. Me.

AGENTS.

Andover, Joseph Simpson.
Bangor, Messrs J. & J. True; Bradford, Capt. David Sraey; Bucksport, Henry Silsby; Bowdoinham, James M. Hatch; Bath, Thomas Eaton P. M.; Byron, L. L. Stockbridge P. M.; Buckfield, William Bridgman M. D.

China, B. Libby P. M.; Corinna, James Haws P. M. Charleston, Thomas H. Norcross; Canton, Ira Reynolds; Cambridge, Isaac S. Hooper.

Dover, M. Mitchell Esq.; Dixmont, R. D. Crooker P. M.; Damariscotta Mills, Joseph Haines; Dixfield, &c. J. H. Jenne.

Etna, E. Mousley.
Farmington, Jos. Johnson P. M.; Farmington Falls, A. B. Caswell P. M.; Foxcroft, Moses Sweet P. M. Guilford, L. Howard; Greene, Elijah Barrel; Gilead, Thomas Peabody P. M.

Harmony, Philander Soule; Hallowell, A. B. & P. Morton; Hope &c., George Pease; Hartford, Winslow Hall.

Leeds, Abiather Richmond Jr.; Lubec, H. G. Balch; Lagrange, Thompson Trott Esq.; Lewiston, Wm. Garcelon, Esq.

Monson, A. Davidson M. D; Milo, C. G. Foss; Minot, Osgood Robertson.

Newburg, E. Bickford P. M.; North Dixmont, E. Jenneron P. M.; Norridgewock, Hon. Jas. Bates; North Yarmouth Centre, E. G. Buxton, P. M.

Orrington, Warren Ware P. M.
Page's Mills, Moses Fiske; Paris, Alorzo King; Portland, S. H. Colesworthy; Prospect, Hon. S. S. Hegan; Palermo, Deacon S. Tucker; Phillips, J. Prescott M. D. Passadumkeag, Isaac P. Haynes; Perry, W. D. Dana. Readfield, Thomas Pierce; Rumford, John E. Rolf. South China, A. H. Abbot; Skowhegan, L. Kidder P. M.; Strong, Capt. E. Hiscock; Sangersville, Edward S. Fowler.

Thomaston, J. O'Brien Esq.
Union, John Little.

Vassalboro' Thomas Frye.

Wilton &c., Adam Mott; Weld, George Goodwin; Wales, L. P. Parlin, M. D; Week's Mills, C. A. Russell P. M.

LARGE CALVES.—Asa Hubbard, of Middletown, (Con.) has a couple of calves of the common breed, which weighed at 9 months old, 1,210 lbs. B. Miller, of the same place, has a steer 3 1-4 years old, which weighs 1,780 pounds.

UPPER CANADA—Wholesale condemnation.—We learn through the Montreal Herald of the 21st ult. that one hundred and eighty persons have been sentenced to death by two courts martial—137 at Fort Henry, and 43 at London—the time and place of execution left to the Lieutenant Governor, and twenty-four of the condemned recommended to the "merciful consideration of the Lieutenant Governor."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been made by the Governor:

Benj. Carr, of Palermo, as Warden of the State Prison.

William C. Allen, of Alfred, York Co. Register of Probate.

Benj. Wales, Kennebec, Chairman County Commissioner.

Stillman Howard, Kennebec, County Commissioner.

Ephraim Packard, Piscataquis, County Commissioner.

Joshua Telford, Keeper State Arsenal, Portland.

Ward Witham, Keeper State Arsenal, Bangor.

Joseph G. Cole, Oxford County Clerk Judicial Courts.

Troops for Maine.—The Norfolk Beacon states, on the authority of a gentleman from Washington, that two companies of U.S. Dragoons stationed at Carlisle, Penn. have been ordered by the President to proceed forthwith to Maine.

New Hampshire Election.—It appears by the returns that the democratic party have elected their officers in N. H. by majorities somewhat increased from the vote last year.

Bone and Muscle.—In answer to an enquiry of a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times who wished to know how many bones were in the body of a man and how many nerves, that journal replies—There are 240 bones, 400 muscles and tendons, 100 nerves, 100 cartilages and ligaments, and 9 kinds of articulations of joinings, in the mechanical structure of the human body.

The directors of the American Institute of Instruction have offered a premium of \$500.00 for the best Essay that may be furnished on "A System of Education best adapted to the Common Schools of our country." The award to be made at the Annual meeting of the Institute in August 1839.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that two children were drowned in Seven Mile Brook, at New Portland, on Tuesday last. One belonged to Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the other to Mr. Gould, both aged about three years. It appears that they left the house hand in hand, & playfully ran down upon the ice, when the impetus which they had acquired in their descent, forced them so near an open place in the stream that both fell in and were drowned.—*Skow. Sent.*

NEW POST MASTERS.—James Kelley, St. George Lincoln co. John P. Johnson, Deer Isle, Hancock co. David Jordan, South Paris, Oxford co.

Payments.

In full for volume VI.

J. Bean, Montville; R. Frye, do.; Dr. N. Weld Bath; E. R. Holmes Esq., Oxford; B. Stockin, Winthrop; W. Haines, do.; A. Woodward, do.; N. Packard, do.; B. Howard, Hallowell.

In full for volume VII.

J. Bean, Montville; E. R. Holmes, Oxford; Foy, & Colburn, Weld; Houghton & Hoyt, do.; S. G. Stanley, do.; J. Tuck Esq., Phillips, to no. 6 vol. 8; E. Perry, Chesterfield; I. Dexter, Wayne; A. J. Downes, Mercer.

Married.

In Wayne New York, March 2d Rev. Edward Hotchkiss of the Maine Conference to Miss Olive Aquanda Sawyer of the former place.

In Sumner, Capt. James Hersey to Miss Louisa daughter of Capt. John Barrett of S.—

In Skowhegan, by Rev. Obid Wilson, Mr. Jonathan Leighton to Miss Elizabeth Littlefield, all of the former place.

In Newport, Capt. Joseph B. Hoskens of Portland, to Miss Mary Ann Dunbar of N.—

In Kittery, Mr. Charles Johnson to Miss Eunice Koulton; Mr. Benjamin Fletcher, to Miss Mary Jane Fernald.

In Kennebunk, Mr. Geo. T. Roberts to Miss Mary Titcomb.

In Frakkfort, Capt. Paron C. Kilburn of Bucksport, to Miss Eliza G. Treat.

In Bucksport, Mr. Reuben Rich, to Miss Elvira Kilburn.

DECEASED.

In Fairfield, on the tenth inst. Mrs. Paulina, wife of Stephen Patten and daughter of Thomas Blackwell, aged 20; Mr. John Jones aged 87 years, one of the first settlers of that town.

In Green, on the 24th Feb. last Mr. Dennis Furbush, aged 28 years.

In Addison, Col. John Wass, 42.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday March 18.

At market 250 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week,) 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves and 750 Sheep.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—First quality at \$8.25 a 8.75; second, 7.75 a 8.25; third, \$6.50 a 7.50.

Working Oxen—A few sales effected, prices not public.

Cows and Calves—Not half at market were sold. We notice the following sales: \$35, 42, and 60.

Sheep—Dull; lots were taken at \$4, 4.50, 5.50

At Hallowell, Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore.—Corrected		At Hallowell, Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore.—Corrected	
APPLES, bush,	30 a 60	75 a 100	67 a 100
Dry,	4	4	5
BACON, 12	13	12	13
BEANS, white,	150	184	125
BUTTER, 20	22	16	20
CHEESE, 12	6	10	8
Eggs, dozen,	900	850	10,00
Flour, barrel,	112	92	95
CORN, 150	160	175	175
WHEAT, 100	100	100	100
RYE, 75	92	100	100
BARLEY, 9	37	50	56
OATS, 9	10	8	12
PORK, w/h hog,	900	1100	1400
HAY, ton,	12	10	12
POTATOES, 25	35	45	50
CLOVER SEED, 14	18	8	20
Red Top, 250	300	1275	300
	100	250	300
	150	325	325
	90	100	100

"Young Hercules."

THE Subscriber will keep this superior Bull for the use of Cows at his stable the present season.

Young Hercules was sired by the famous Bull, called Hercules, which passed through this State six years ago for Exhibition on account of his size and beauty, and came of a first rate Kezer Cow. He will be five years old in May next—is a beautiful Chesnut color with some white spots—girls near seven feet and weighed about 1700 lbs.—His stock is large, well proportioned and of a hardy constitution.

Farmers and all interested in rearing good stock are invited to give their patronage to this Bull if on Examination they like him.

LLOYD THOMAS.

Winthrop, March 16 1839.

To Silk Growers.

MULBERRY trees—Brousa and Morus Alba, from one to five years growth for Sale by

M. & S. W. SYLVESTER.

South Leeds, March 15 1839.

A Common Laborer wanted—White Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one good common laborer to work on an old farm. He has also a White Mulberry Nursery of trees from 3 to 5 feet high, a good size to set, which he wishes to sell either all together, or in lots to suit purchasers, at a low price.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 14 1839.

Binding.

ANY person wishing to have the back volumes of the Farmer bound, can be accommodated by leaving them at this office. Price for binding, 62 1-2 cts. per vol.

Indian Wheat for Sale

By EBEN FULLER.

Augusta, March 7, 1839.

THORBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LYN-COLN'S Seed Store.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for either the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th, vols. of the Maine Farmer, are requested to make immediate payment to him in HALLOWELL. Those who pay previous to the 1st day of May next, will save cost, but after that time all demands, without exception, will be left with an Attorney for collection. If there are any poor and cannot pay by the 1st. of May who will call and make it appear that they are unable, shall have their bill receipted in full.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Feb. 16, 1839.

6w3

NOTICE,—Maine Farmer.

THE volumes of the Maine Farmer that were awarded by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society at the last Cattle Show and Fair, are bound and in the hands of the Treasurer of that Society ready for delivery.

A few copies of the 6th Volume bound, are for sale at this office; one of which will be given to any person who will forward us the names of EIGHT RESPONSIBLE SUBSCRIBERS for Volume 7.

Persons who wish us to get their volumes bound are requested to hand them in as early next week as convenient.

The back numbers of the present volume can be furnished to new subscribers.

Agricultural Notice.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village on Wednesday the 3d. day of April, at ten o'clock A.M. As business of importance is to be acted upon, a general attendance is desired.

M. SEAVEY, Rec. Secy.

Notice.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons indebted to him for cloth dressing in 1838, in the mill formerly occupied by Mr. HIRAM COLE in Winthrop, that his Books are left with SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq., for collection, who is duly authorized to settle the same. No cost will be charged to those who pay their accounts before the middle of May next. STEDMAN KENDALL.

Winthrop, March 13, 1839.

3w6

The "Curtis Farm" for Sale.

THE Farm recently owned and occupied by James Curtis, Esq., late of Winthrop, deceased, is now offered for sale. It is situated on the Stage road about 100 rods westerly from the Village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the Factory. This farm contains about 67 acres of land, almost every rod of which is first rate for tillage, and a good wood lot of 20 acres. It is well watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of good hay and as good crops of every kind, with as little labor as any other in the vicinity. There is upon it an orchard yielding the best of fruit—one large well finished dwelling house and one small one, two barns 100 feet by 30 with a wood house, shed and other out-buildings.

The flock of sheep, stock of cattle and farming-tools upon the premises together with a good pasture of 50 acres in the town of Rome are also offered for sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, cannot fail to be suited with this chance for a bargain, upon reasonable terms by calling on SAM'L P. BENSON, Executor.

Winthrop, Feb. 28. 1839.

Holland's Improved SILK-SPINNER.

THE attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose. By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it, reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to

HARRISON HOLLAND, or

STODDARD & LATHROP.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27.

3w5

Wanted.

500 Bushels good Wheat, different kinds.

100	true Marrowfat Peas.
100	Early Washington, do
200	2 Rowed Barley.
100	Spring Rye.
100	Scotch Oats, (true,)

For seed, for which cash and liberal prices will be paid, if delivered soon, by R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Feb. 7, 1839.

W

POETRY.

Original.

HOURS OF SADNESS.

Oh when far from friends apart,
Sadness steals upon the heart ;—
Through the mind, by clouds o'ercast,
Flit the thoughts of pleasures past—
(Pleasures unsurpassed on earth—
Joys of the domestic hearth)—
Thoughts but tending to augment
The measure of our discontent.
Then have scenes of mirth no power
To dispel the clouds that lower
O'er the mind, with aspect drear,
Raising doubt—exciting fear.
But, when thus to sadness given,
Turn we, then, our thoughts to Heaven,—
There, where'er by gloom oppress'd,
The soul is sure to find sweet rest.

THE FARMERS SONG.

Away with grandeur pomp and gold,
Away with childish ease ;
Give me but strength my plough to hold,
And I'll find means to please.
'Tis sweet to toil for those we love—
My wife and darling boys,
Both tend to make my labor prove
The sweetness of my joys.
The sweetest morsel I procure,
When labor makes it sweet,
Is eaten with a taste more pure
Than meats that monarch's eat.
'Tis mine, yes, 'tis my happy lot,
From cares and av'rice free,
To own but this secluded cot,
Sweet friends and liberty.
Thus I no monarch on his throne
Can grudge his destiny ;
Let him his weight of cares hemoan,
Whilst I am truly free.
When labor wearies, and grows dull,
I take my book, or gun ;
Thus I the sweetest pleasure cull,
And thus all sorrow shun.
Now tell me all ye gouty train,
Who have what fortune gives,
Is not the cheerful country swain
The happiest man that lives ?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

SYMPATHY.

Messrs Editors:—Man is the creature of sympathy. We are made to suffer with, to sympathize with one another; we might show that this principle extends to all matter as well as all mind. As applied to matter it is termed affinity. There is no insulated substance which will not unite with some other. All things remain harmless by themselves; it is their union with others that renders them baneful or salutary. The poison may glow in luxuriant beauty, and shelter insects from the storm, and afford them food; to them it is not poison; but man touches or tastes it and he dies. What is food to one animal may be poison to another. There is no universal poison; every substance is kindly to some other; even fire is harmless to asbestos. We hold sympathy then, to be a law of the universe. A human being, placed in a situation which for social purposes would be most desirable had he no animate object with which he could hold some kind of intercourse, would die of the feeling of solitude.

We state this as an opinion founded upon general principles of the mind; but then our human being; to kill quite must be supposed to be deprived of all hope of any companionship, and of the memory of past interchanges of sentiment. Life might be supported by a spider, or the visits of a mouse or the tread of human footsteps without the wall of our delectable prison house, for such things have been known to cherish the dreary walls of a dungeon. Indeed spiders and men, and men and mice have been known to form intimate acquaintance

from a sense of great dependance on one side, and probably sympathy on the other. The story is related of a lone loving Frenchman who was immured in prison for daring to aspire to the honor of a flirtation with a young damsel of the royal family. The warden oftentimes supposed him to be addressing a lady, from the frequent voices he heard in passing the place of his confinement.

Winthrop Village.

THE DUELLIST A COWARD. We might make a more direct appeal to the duellist's selfishness. He is generally a coward; and if death or lasting disgrace were certain, he would shrink from the deed. No duellist expects to fall. A southern bully, proud of his reputation as an honorable murderer of several antagonists, challenged a man from the north; but when the Yankee, shrewdly suspecting his courage, put it to the test by demanding to fight with the mouth of their pistols at each other's breast, he declined the contest. Frederick the Great, seeing what havoc this custom was likely to make of his best officers, resolved to give it a death blow. Learning that two of his favorites had made arrangements for a duel, he sent for the parties, ascertained the fact from their own lips, and informed them that they must both die in the presence of the whole army. They begged hard, but in vain, to be excused from fighting at all. The troops were drawn up; the parties met in their presence, and fought till one fell; the soldiers appointed for the purpose, then shot down the survivor as a criminal; and Frederick proclaimed to his army, that the same fate awaited every one that should give or accept a challenge. The well known character of Frederick made it certain that the duellist must die; and there were no more duels in his army.—
[Adv. of Peace.]

To the Hon. Thomas Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Franklin.

The petition and representation of REUBEN LORD, Guardian of Reuben H. Lord, Olive B. Lord & Jonas B. Lord, minors, children & heirs of Oliver Lord late of Farmington in the County of Franklin, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Farmington and described as follows: being part of a gore on the Westerly line of Farmington being the same on which said Lord now lives containing seventy acres more or less; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

REUBEN LORD.

County of Franklin, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Farmington on the fifth day of March, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered. That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the first Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Farmington and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

THOMAS PARKER, Judge.

Attest: W. DICKEY, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: W. Dickey, Register.

3w6

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Feb. 5, 1839.

11f

Salt Rheum.

TRUFANT'S remedy for the Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, &c. The most safe and effectual remedy ever yet discovered. This medicine may be obtained of his agents as follows; New Gloucester, Cross, Chandler & Co; Minot, N. L. Woodbury; Minot Centre, C. S. Packard; Turner Village, Harris & Perry; North Turner, Wm B. Bray; Livermore, Britten & Morrison; North Livermore, Jefferson Coolidge; Jay, Joel Paine; Wilton, S. Strickland; East Wilton, Joseph Covel; Farmington Centre, John Titcomb; Farmington Falls, Thomas Caswell; New Sharon, Joseph Bullen; Mercer, Lewis Bradley; Norridgewock, Sol. W. Bates; Skowhegan, Amos F. Parlin; Monmouth, J. B. Prescott; Greene, John Stevens; Lisbon, Joshua Gerrish; Waterville, Z. Sanger; Augusta, J. E. Ladd; Gardiner, Wm. Palmer. And by his agents generally throughout the State.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by SAMUEL CHANDLER Winthrop.

Price one dollar with full directions.

The subscriber has been Agent for the sale of the above medicine for a few months, and during that time has seen persons affected with the Salt Rheum in every degree, from a very slight touch on the hand, to the covering of the whole body, completely cured by the above medicine, and would recommend it with the utmost confidence to all, affected in any degree with the above complaints. And resort has been had to this in cases of obstinate humors of years standing with entire success.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Hallowell.

For further particulars respecting its worth read advertisements in other papers.

Seed Corn.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do. do., Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

11f

Notice.

I hereby give notice that all the notes of the late firm of Owen & Virgin are in the hands of S. MAY Esq. for collection, where they may be paid without cost by the first day of March next, all remaining after that time unpaid, will be sued indiscriminately.

H. W. OWEN.

Wayne, Feb. 7, 1839.

11f

House for sale or to rent.

THE subscriber has a House in Wayne Village, pleasantly situated, which he will sell or rent. Buildings new and in good repair. Payment made to suit the purchaser.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop January, 31st 1839.

SETH MAY,

Counsellor at Law,

WINTHROP, Me.

Practises in the Counties of Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin, and the western part of Lincoln.

MACHINE CARDS.

J. B. HERRICK, No. 6 and 7 Kennebec Row, Hallowell. Keeps constantly for sale Machine Cards of first quality.

Also: Card Cleaners, Comb Plate, Tacks, and Emery.

Feb. 11, 1839

Seed Wheat for sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continuance at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.